## Bad and Good Points About Our Jury System.

Text of an Instructive Address Delivered years; they are indiscriminately ap-Recently by Justice John Dean of the telligent minds, is to comsider suitors Pennsylvania Supreme Court Before the tions with no rights and natural per-Law Academy of Philadelphia.

have the fact of his guilt determined evidence in favor of defendant, by his peers-his fellows- and of the sultor to have the fact of his property right determined by the same tribunal In the first instance on a disputed fact, the appeal is to the twelve men in the box. As concerns power there is not nor car there be, a higher office than juror in this nation. There is not a desrot on earth exercising power over the tached it is trial by jury as heretofora subject, who is so wholly irresponsible as the juror. The worst of despots is in some degree sensitive to public opin ion; is always subject to the hatred of and sometimes assassination by the outraged subject; and if he perpetrate setrongs intolerable, revolution overthrows him. But the juryman, for a few days, suspends his ordinary vo cation; occupies the exalted place of a ttier of fact; decides that one of his fellows cught to die on the gallows another undergo a long imprisonment as a felon, or another receive thousands of dollars of property in posses sion of his antagon'st; after thus passing on the life, liberty and property of others, he fulls back into the mass and is never heard of again in connection with the all-important events in which he was the principal actor. repeat, in all this broad land of free institutions, which its numerous offices from president to messenger boy, there is no such irresponsible power fodged anywhere as with the juror. And in a government of the people by the people and for the people,' such terrible power ought to be lodged just there and nowhere else. In my opinion it has been the chief source of strength to our judicial system. The people feel that there remains with them the most important function in the administration of justice, ascertainment of the truth from conflicting evidence; shielding the humble from the assaults of the malicious and powerful. CHANGE IN PUBLIC OPINION.

"In our own commonwealth, for full half century after the Revolution, any suggestion of abridgment of right of trial by jury was met in the legislature by most emphatic refusal. Nearly all the chancery powers the courts now possess were most grudgingly conferred in the last fifty years. At about that time, fifty years ago, the careful student of our judicial history will notice a change in both legal and to some extent public opinion commenced. Whether a jury trial was the surest road to justice in many cases where theretofore it had been adopted was questioned. Under the old equity rules lawyers of the highest standing began to certify at the foot of a bill in equity that the client had no adequate remedy at law, and both in the common pleas and supreme court, as is shown by the reported cases, equity was extended to include cases over which, before that time, it had no jurisdiction.

"In the Constitutional convention of 1837 no attempts at radical change in jury trial were made; but in that of ninority made many unchanges were made affecting the right but it was substantially unaltered, and the old declaration, "Trial by jury shall be as heretofore, and the right thereof remain involtate,' was adopted. The legislature, however, by the acts of 1836 and 1881, under the guise of a regulation of the right, made serious changes. The courts, as early as 1854. held the right existed only as to offenses indictable at the adoption of our first Constitution in 1776, and could not be invoked as to statutory offenses; and again, that it did not exist in common law courts where the proceedings were out of the course of the common

COURTS AND JURIES AT ODDS. "There appears further in the trial of causes involving rights of property a decided antagonism between the of the judge, his comments on the evidence, frequently indicate a different verdict than that rendered; evidently, the verdict does not accord with his wiew of the evidence; he seems to suspect that his point of view is a different one from that which will be taken by the jury, and he seeks at the outset of their deliberations to induce them to change their ground. The court frequently after verdict offers to the successful party the alternative of a reduced verdict or a new trial. Caustic comments of the public press on what are termed absurdly unjust verdicts, unknown twenty-five years ago, all are facts which must strike anyone as significant in view of the solemn declarations of great yers and statesmen half a century since. I remember well, forty years ago, hearing Thaddeus Stevens declare, after a jury had been sent out in a most important case in which he was counsel, that there was one thing even the Omnipresent Himself could not foretell, and that was the verdict of a jury on conflicting evidence. In whatever sense he may have meant this to be taken. I have always thought was the highest possible trbute to the integrity and capacity of the jury. After hearing all the evidence, seeing the witnesses, hearing the arguments of able counsel and an impartial summing up by the trial judge, what decisto the truth will twelve intelligent, honest men, after impartial deliberation, come to? Who knows better what that decision ought to be than they? Who can possibly have a better opportunity for arriving at the very truth than they? Feed counsel on either side cannot impartially deliberate; the trial judge, although a trained reasoner, may be a child in knowledge of the common affairs of life which en ter into the question at issue, and in which some of the jury, at least, are experts; the unsworn casual epectators at the trial are never in possesof the whole case in all its bearings as are the jury. It is no imputation on the integrity or intelligence of a jury that their verdict in a contested case on facts cannot be known un-til rendered. The assaults of later on the institution today are in large degree prompted by the fact, not that their verdict cannot be known, but that it can be foretold before it is rendered. Given the parties and their financial condition, without regard to weight or significance of the evidence in a very large number of cases, the verdict can be assumed with proximate certainty. An individual aguinst a corporaton, municipal or private; a poor man against a rich one, doubted tendency in late years

"The essence of jury trial, as we disputed fact for plaintiff without giv-know it, is the right of the accused to ing proper weight to countervailing

CONFIDENCE WANING. "This statement is made after an ex perience of forty years at the bar and on the bench; it is not made as an at tack upon the institution of the jury, for if there be one part of our judicial system to which I am unalterably atbut to effectually defend it the truth must be told. If public confidence is

ed moral sense is due in great degree to the education of the public, the demagoguery on the stump, unjust attacks in newspapers and even denunclations from the pulpit; such epithets as bloated bend-holders, soulless corporations and robber barons, have been familiar for at least twenty-five plied to corporations and their members until the tendency, even in insons, whose rights as against them must be strictly guarded. To some extent this perversion is due to unwise conduct of those in charge of corporate property. But unquestionably, popular education has brought about largely a perversion of the popular con-science, and this habit of thought, starting with prejudice against corporate capital, has been insensible extended to include individual capital, so that in every issue of fact with large property on one side and poverty on the other, the weight of the evidence, in many cases, palpably falls to establish the truth by a verdict.

THE REMEDY.



SUPREME COURT JUSTICE JOHN DEAN.

what to me seems the most important sense to talk about the trial court usstore and repair. "To sustain my proposition, as to the

hath and give to him who hath not, and lawyer and many laymen. As four, aggregating \$16,150. In 1892, before the change had been made to elec-tric power, there were twelve cases, and the verdicts aggregated \$30,608. rears, while still running cars by horse power, the damages almost doubled, ncreased nearly 100 per cent.; the increase in passages was, in round numbers, from 134,000,000 to 187,000,000, an increase of about 40 per cent. Then the new motive power was put on, and in 1896 the verdicts in negligence cases reached \$345,410.50, the number of cases being 118. The passenger fares increased, however, from 187,000,000 in 1892 to over 261,000,000 in 1896. The increase in travel was again about 40 per cent., in verdicts about 1,000 per As to this last astounding increase, it may be fairly assumed that much of it is due to the fact that the nore powerful motor is the more dangerous one and that a higher degree of care is required on the part of those using it than was exacted in the use of an absence of care according to the fircumstances in many more cases when the new power came into use than in moving the cars by horses, there was, in any fair view, it seems to me, an increase in verdicts out of proportion to increase of passengers. The figures given I obtained from the Department of Internal Affairs at Harrisburg, from the court records and from the officers of the rallway companies. I have no reason to believe

they are incorrect. "As I have said, trial by jury, if it be a fair and impartial trial of disputes on evidence, must from its very nature strengthen the administration of justice and add to the stability of free institutions, but if it be perverted from its object, the ascertainment of truth into a means of promoting a redistribution of property without regard to legal right, then eventually there comes revolution under legal forms and the institution will be abolished, thereby placing the administration of justice further from the people and consequently weakening their attachment to its forms, a result to be deplored by every friend of government by the people.

FAULTS OF TRIAL BY JURY.

"Why does trial by jury in later years, in cases involving the right of property, so often fail to reach the ustice of the cause; so often fall to record the truth? It is usually ascribed to the growth of socialistic doctrines among the masses of the people, and its consequent presence in the jury box. It is not improbable that this has some influence in rare cases, but, from my observation, juries began to swerve from the truth since the multiplication of corporations, and their growth in power and capital; habits of thought then began to change and the moral sense to become dulled. The intangible thing known as corporate life had to many no life-forgetting that the corporation was but a huge partnership, of which the shareholders were members, they regarded it as a lifeless thing, incapable of suffering loss or of feeling a wrong; they lost sight of the fact that a wrong to the artificial being was suffered personally by individual members of it in proportion to their holdings; that the numble, the nelpless, the widow and orphan, must each suffer his or her porportionate share of every wrong perpetrated on the artificial being of which they were

It is not a growing deficiency in moral sense, but an ignorant perversion of it; an active sympathy with the individual complainant whom they see and hear, and no sympathy with and often a prejudice against the aggregation of capital, which, to their senses is, on conflicting evidence, to find the is devoid of personality. This pervert-

pillar of our grand edifice, we must urping the constitutional functions of know why and proceed at once to reing about a verdict which shall accord with the judge's opinion of the growing tendency of juries in the teeth of evidence; or about an appellate court of evidence, to take from him who reversing the jury on a finding of fact from conflicting evidence. Under a it is hardly necessary to cite proofs government of law, no wrong ever within the knowledge of every judge was righted by a disregard of or by a violation of law on the part of those just one instance, take the case of one appointed to administer it, without be-private corporation in this city, the ing followed by the most intolerable the people themselves blot that decbecause the facts from which I make my deduction are neither so well esablished nor so many as would warrant the absolute certainty of the correctness of an opinion.

"The jury wheel is to be filled with the names of 'sober, intelligent and judicious persons,' by the board of jury commissioners, of whom the president judge is one, in the different counties of the commonwealth; in Philadel phia, it is to be filled with a sufficient number 'of sober, healthy and dis-creet citizens.' The provisions are substantially the same as to the qualifications of the persons whose names are put in the wheel. So far as I can learn the wheel, both in Philadelphia and in properly filled; that is, no wellgrounded complaint has ever been horses. But, assuming that there was made that the names of drunken, ignorant or injudicious persons, except to a very limited extent, have been put in the wheel; as nearly as human perceptions and judgment could determine, the requirements of the law in these particulars have been observed. Occasionally the names of improper persons have got into the wheel by inadvertence or mistake, but so seldom as only to prove the law was carried out as faithfully as any law could be, where administration depended on fallible human judgment. We have now in the wheel the names of 'sober, intelligent and judicious persons,' or 'sober, healthy and discreet citizens,' from which the juries are to from conflicting evidence of every issue on which depends the life, liberty and property of the citizen. These names ought to and do include citizens from every vocation in life-the ley" was expected. laborer, mechanic, buriness and professional man. It will at once be noticed that the jury wheel and the gencral panel represent the average conclence and intelligence of the judicial chanic, small storekeeper and laborer, you get above the grade of conscience and intelligence applicable to the setof men; for, as before noticed, these are experts in those matters which imcause from a coal miner than from an miner was better educated in the practical knowledge which he dug out with knowledge was largely gained from his books. And if you eliminate from man of large business affairs, the professional man, you get below the aver-

> INTELLIGENCE NECESSARY. "While the wheel and the general panel represent the average conscience and intelligence of the community, the jury-box does not. Let me illustrate When I commenced my judicial career, more than twenty-five years ago in a large district composed of three countles in which were large interests, such as mining, lumbering, iron manufacturing, immense machine shops. rich farming lands, corporations and in which arose litigation involving all these interests; having been born and reared in the dis-

three-fourths. Now, these remaining were 'sober, intelligent and judicious persons,' but they were confined to two or three vocations. None of them had experience in large business affairs, involving employment of labor, management of corporate interests or mu-nicipal government. The professional man, the boss mechanic, the city councilman, the thriving farmer, all wanted to be excused from the jury service, because of the pressing nature of their business affairs. They were superior men, the very best specimens of the judicious citizen. Relieve this class from jury duty, and you at once reduce the average of conscience and in-telligence in the jury box. And this condition exists in this city, and in every county of the commonwealth to-day. The most intelligent and judicious citizen in every court is seeking to escape jury duty, and too often he succeeds in evading the performance of an unpleasant service. This was not the case in the early history of our country. Then the most intelligent and influential citizens felt honored by being called upon to serve as jurors, and never sought to evade the duty. Business was not so exacting in its demands; the pursuit of wealth was not so eager. The consequence of this evasion of duty is you have not in the tury box the average conscience and intelligence of the public. What would be the verdict in any given case in-volving a property right with three or four such men on every jury to ald by their conscience, intelligence and knowledge of business affairs in the deliberaton, we cannot certainly know, but I believe that with them there, unjust verdicts would be rare and the growing dissatisfaction with the jury system would in a few years disappear TONE MAY BE RAISED.

"I would take the banker from his desk, the editor and professor from their chairs, the preacher from his pul-pit and put them in the jury box, there, under oath, to well and truly try or a true deliverance make according to the evidence. I would make shirking jury duty as odious as skulking in time of war; instead of leaving to them the sole part of criticising and denouncing courts and juries, I would inflexibly compel them, as the law intended they should, to perform their part in the administration of justice, wherever they were sober, intelligent and judicious. I would make jury duty as imperative and as certain as payment of taxes on a house and lot. The presence of such men would raise the average of conscience and intelligence as indicated by the verdict, and have it represent the intelligence and conscience of the general public. Instead of wholesale denunciation from the most trivia evidence, and, instead of stating the real cause, their own fault in duty, would give them the opportunity to learn for themselves how both courts and juries, with the light they have strive to arrive at the truth, under the law and the evidence. If they have not all the light they should have it is because those who carry the light 'hide

it under a bushel." "But these observations have already extended beyond the time limit of such an address. I have not sought street railway companies. In 1866, evils. No matter what may be the mo-when the cars were moved by horses, the verdicts in negligence cases were fully, he must not do at all. Trial by jury must be as heretofore, and the tion to what to me seems full of peril right thereof remain inviolese, until to the institution itself, and so, if possible, to suggest a practical cure for the laration from our bill of rights. My be- defect, and to save to our free govern In 1886, when they paid \$16,150 dam-ages, they carried 137,957,012 passen-laxity of enforcement of the law regu-ion, is its very life. To survive, the laxity of enforcement of the law regu- jon, is its very life. To survive, the gers, counting single fares. In six tess I am not absolutely sure of this, jury must represent the conscience and intelligence of the whole people not of a part."

### JOHN HAY'S SPEECH ON SCOTT

At the Unveiling of the Bust of Sir Walter in Westminster

Col. John Hay has begun well in that service of public speaking which, since Mr. Lowell's time, has become so great a part of the work of the representaevery other judicial district, has been tive of the United States at the court of St. James. His talk on Sir Walter Scott on the occasion of unveiling memorial bust of the Wizard of the North in Westminster abbey was excellent and from the full text as given in the New York Tribune we quote in

part as follows: In the most significant and interest ing ceremony I should have no excuse for appearing except as representing for the time being a large section of Walter Scott's immense constituency I doubt if anywhere his writings have America. The books a boy reads are longest remembered; and Americans revelled in Scott when the country was young. I have heard from my father, a pioneer of Kentucky, that in the drawn, who shall determine the truth | early days of this century men would saddle their horses and ride from all the neighboring counties to the principal post-towns of the region when a new novel by the author of "Waver

All over our straggling states and territories-in the East, where a civllization of slender resources but undless hopes was building; in the West, where the stern conflict was godistrict; eliminate from this the me- ing on of the pioneer subduing the continent-the books most read were those poems of magic and of sentiment, own Yiddish-except when they wished those tales of bygone chivalry and romance, which Walter Scott was pouring forth upon the world with a mediately concern them. I have re-ceived more light in the trial of a that of nature in her most genial educated mining engineer; the coal no illuminated sect of admirers, to bewilder criticism by excess of its own subtlety. In a community engaged in his pick than the engineer, whose the strenuous struggle for empire whose dreams of the past were turned in the clear, broad light of a nation's the jury panel the educated man, the morning to a future of unlimited grandeur and power, there was none too sophisticated to appreciate, none its mark. There is too much thought age conscience and intelligence of the too lowly to enjoy those marvelous in it.-St. James Gazette. pictures of times gone forever by though the times themselves were unlamented by a people and an age whose faces were set toward a far-distant future.

OUR FAVORITE AUTHOR.

Through all these important formaive days of the Republic, Scott was the favorite author of Americans, and, while his writings may not be said to have had any special weight in our national and political development, yet their influence was enormous upon the taste and sentiment of a people peculiarly sensitive to such influences from the very circumstances of their general panel was 48 jurors. On the in the woods and plains of the frontier, call of this panel on the first day of the term, I noticed about one-fourth to poems and novels of Scott, saturated

Since the time of Scott we have seen many fashions in fiction come and go; each generation naturally seeks a different expression of its experience and its ideals, but the author of "Waverley," amidst all vicissitudes of changing modes, has kept his pre-eminence in two hemispheres as the master of imaginary narrative. Even those of t who make no pretensions to the critical faculty may see the two-fold reason of this enduring masterhood. Both men tally and morally Scott was one of the greatest writers who ever lived. His mere memory, his power of acquiring and relating serviceable facts, was almost inconceivable to ordinary men and his instructive imagination was nothing short of prodigious. The lochs and hills of Scotland swarm with the imaginary phantoms with which he has peopled them for all time; the historical personages of past centuries are jostled in our memories by the characters he has created, more vivid in vitality and color than the real souldlers and lovers with whom he has cast their

SCOTT'S MORALITY.

# list what is usually termed the best class of citizens, leaving me to try issues with the remaining two-thirds or sues with the remaining two-thirds or sues with the days to come. The Big Jubilee.

Miss Kaiser Writes of the Appearance of the Queen, of the Precautions Taken for the Public Safety During the Great Celebration, and of Other Things.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune, London, May 17 .- It is with contrition that I apologize for not writing last week. But is the old excuse. I was busy. Indeed, I am very busy. The work of the season is already arduous, and as I am soon to leave London and come home to let the light of my countenance shine once more upon you, I must needs make the very most of my time here, and get in all the London and But it is probably the morality of Scott | London teaching I can before my de-

general safety. Although I am not ar anglo-maniae, as yet, still I must say that I admire greatly the thorough-ness and carefulness with which the English nation makes preparation for this occasion of national rejoicing. Almost every conceivable turn affairs may take, every possible contingency is to be provided for or guarded against and it only remains for Her Majesty and her large family to kindly and considerately keep alive and well, to make the whole affair a regular rattling, fizzling, success from start to



BROKER CHAPMAN.

The Man Who Is in Jail Because He Refuses to Testify in the Sugar Scandal.

ces are brave and strong, not exempt from human infirmities, but always devoted to ends more or less noble. His heroines, whom he frankly asks you to admire, are beautiful and true. They walk in womanly dignity through his pages, whether garbed as peasants or princesses, with honest brows uplifted, with eyes gentle but fearless, pure in heart and delicate in speech, valor, purity and loyalty—these are the essential and undying elements of the charm which this great magician has soothed and lulled the weariness of the world through three generations. For this he has received the uncritical, ungrudging love of grateful millions,

This magic still has power to charm all wholesome and candid souls. Although so many years have passed since his great heart broke in the valiant struggle against evil fortune, his poems and his tales are read with undiminished interest and perennial pleasure. He loved with a single, straightforward affection man and nature, his country and his kind; he has his reward in a fame forever fresh and unhackneyed. The poet who was an infamt clapped his hands and cried "Bonnie" to the thunderstorm, and whose dying senses were delighted by the farewell whisper of the Tweed rippling o'er its pebbles, is quoted in every aspect of sun and shadow that varies the face of Scotland. The man who blew so clear a clarion of patriotism lives forever in the speech of those who seek a line to describe the love of country.

The robust, athletic spirit of his tales of old, the royal quarrels, the instructive loves, the stanch devotion of the incomparable creations of his inexhaustible fancy-all these have their special message for the minds of our day, fatigued with problems, with doubts and futile questionings. His had a more loving welcome than in work is a clear, high voice from a simpler age than ours, breathing a song the most ardently admired and the of lofty and unclouded purpose, of sincere and powerful passion, to which the world, however weary and preoccupied, must needs still listen listen

> FOR SWEARING PURPOSES. The Euglish Lauguage Is Not Equal to Some Others.

pleasing testimonal to the resources of the English language was given at Manchester. An inquiry was being held as to a house reputed to be used for gambling. It was frequented by poor Jews, and they were stated in a general way to have spoken their to swear. Then they used English. stronger than those of any other tongue. The Spaniards, though it must admitted they are coarser, are too elaborate. The same may be said of ItaMan execrations. French are a failure. They beat us in slang, but in simple objurgation they are nowhere German imprecatious mean a good deal, but that is just where they fall. The essence of a good, round oath is mystery. And that is why american swearing, though sonorous, misses

### THE TOBACCO HABIT. Here Are Some Figures Showing How Harmful It 1s.

From the Philadelphia Record.

In 1891 the official physician of Yale iniversity reported that in a class of 147 students he had found that in four years the 77 who did not use tobacco surpassed the 70 who did use it to the, extent of 10.4 per cent in increase in weight, 24 per cent in increase of height and 26.7 per cent in increase of chest girth. It was found that the trict. I had personal knowledge of almost every citizen in it. The usual and castles were specially appreciated per cent in weight, 37 per cent in height and 42 per cent in chest girth.

But the most striking revelation from the statistics was that respecting one-third asked to be excused on one with the glamor of legend and tradi- lung capacity, the Amherst abstainers ated from end to end. Questions of pri-

that appeals more strongly to the many parture. My time verily flies past me. than even his enormous mental powers. I get in the principal concerts etc., His ideals are lofty and pure; his her- take from five to eight vocal lessons a week, not to mention lessons in other subjects, go to a few receptions, at homes and theatres, and write a few letters "and there you are"-as they say at home, time all used up, Sadie very tired indeed, and a few, yea, very few things accomplished, for tone-building and such work is of all work the slowest, as you know, and art is indeed long. With all this work there are engagements, for I can boast a few good ones, and one must be always keeping in good shape for these, too, I sing at another Queen's Hall concert this week, and am engaged for some swagger receptions as well. you see I am quite busy as usual. ometimes think that I really wouldn't recognize myself unless in a condition of breathless haste. But I suppose I shall have to calm down sometime or other, and alas! I cannot always live in London, and shall have plenty of time for "maiden meditation" when my London life is over for a time

But all this isn't news, so I will proceed. Her dear Majesty, the Queen, has honored London with her presence for the past few days, but is gone to Windsor again now. I saw her the other day at Hyde Park corner as she drove past, in perhaps, as one society journal chronicled it, "the smallest bonnet that has adorned the Head of Church and State for many a year." It was quite a stylish affair, in shape and make of the present fashion, instead of the rather dowdy headgear that has hitherto served for her most festive tollettes, while appearing in the trimming, and quite a tall white aigrette sticking up jauntily at the back.

QUEEN VICTORIA. The Grand Old Lady seemed really o fancy herself in this dainty millinery. for, when a slight block in the street

caused the Royal carriage to pause,

it was evdent that she was discussing arrangements for the jubilee week in the gayest mood. Her voice-it was beautifully clear-was raised a little, as she said, emphatically, "No, we really cannot do that!" and Princess Beatrice, who was in attendance, answered, with equal energy: no, dear, of course not." Little could these illustrious speakers guess the delight they gave by these few words. A lady near me on the top of the bus nearly wept with pride and delight as she hysterically exclaimed in a high key, "Now I can boast of having heard the Queen speak in her Diamond Jub-ilee year!" Really, the devotion with which the conservative class of people regard their Queen over here is beautiful. They just love her, and reverence her and glory in her, as it she were little short of supernatural. Our oaths appear to be simpler and If it came to it, I do not doubt that they would lay down their lives for her, with prde and gladness in the sacrifice. Of course, there are, on the other hand, those who wouldn't, too.

PRECAUTIONS

The lesson of the Paris Charity Bazaar has not been lost on the London authorities about to superintend a celebration in London of unparalleled magnitude, in which millions of people will take part. The possibility of any untoward incident creating a panic among the massed crowd which will assemble to witness the Royal procession is really too dreadful to contemplate, and everyone is glad to see that already parliament is taking measures to insure the safety of the public on that day. For not only are an enormous number of stands to be erected along the streets, and in every available position which commands a view of the show, but every house on the line of route will be crammed with sightseers. The safety of the stands, their capacity to support their burdens, and the means of speedy egress are all coming under consideration. As everyone knows, it will be of great importance that the crowds who fill every window along the route shall have a ready means of escape in case of an will be intensified on the evening of June 22, when London will be illuminprotence or another. At first I granted nearly every application, but soon noticed that it resulted in taking off the state of the stat

A DRAWING ROOM TEA. I had a great treat the other day. A friend of mine, the wife of an M. P. and a most levely and levable woman, at whose house I have often had the honor of singing, sent me cards to her "Frawing Room Tea" and Miss Radical and I went. She had just come home from Hen Majesty's Drawing Room, whither she had gone to pay her respects, and was in all the glory of her court gown, veil and feathers as were also some other ladies there, who had been to the same function. These teas are given every Drawing Room day, by those who attend, so that their friends can come in and see their beautiful dresses before they take them off. It was a treat. The gowns, jewels, delicate colors and wonderful bouquets were really indescribably beautiful, and it has never been vouchsafed to me to be so near, and to have such a good, long satisfying look at really magnificent Paris gowns before. The materials were simply exquisite, the shades perfect, and the diamonds and other jewels with which these levely confections were embroidered on skirt, bodice and train, were enough to make one imagine herself in fairyland, in company with Queen Mab and her attendants. The trains were three yards long, and lined with the same costly material as composed the outside of the gowns, only being of a different color-so that my friend says she will have no less than three

This was Mrs. P's third or fourth appearance at court, and the gowns each time cost a small fortune. peace of mind it must be to be rich! One doesn't need to worry over tiny, cheap, badly-made dresses then, for even these gowns are to my friend more a matter of course than are ordinary everyday, workaday dresses to me. But then that is her workaday

party and ball dresses out of her court

gown this year, the one being the original dress itself, the second to be

made out of the outside of the court

train, and the third of its lining. One

never wears court trains anywhere

but at court, so she will never wear it

again, and will use it up in this way.

ABOUT THE MOSQUITO. A Few Truths About Our Summer Visitor from New Jersey. From the Boston Transcript,

world, while mine is quite different. Sadie E. Kaiser.

There are four truths respecting the mosquito which modern science has es-First-A mosquito cannot live in air

free from malarial poison. Untainted air has the same effect on him as a healthy community on a doctor. It deprives him of patients, and he must go to less favored localities to practice his profession.

Second-The lymph, which flows through an automatic valve when it inserts its proboscis, contains a modified germ of the malarial fever, and, according to the well-settled law of inoculation, the introduction of the weak germ renders harmless a subsequent attack by the strong germ. Third-The mosquito never swallows

human blood. It cannot. The fact that its body becomes discolored and swells, while probing, is caused by the discoloration of the lymph in contact with the blood and the muscular effort of inserting the probe. Fourth-A mosquito will never insert

its lancet in a person not susceptible to an attack of malaria. In this respect its sense is more accurate than the most skilled and experienced pathologist. This also proves, not only its unerring instinct, but that it never wounds unnecessarily. Its thrusts are those of a skilled and humane surgeon, and even more unselfish, for hope of a fee never quickens him, nor does the malediction of his patient deter him in the fulfillment of his duty.

Remember, then, that the presence of a mosquito is an infallible sign that malaria is in the air, and that you are exposed to it, and when you hear that well-known but solemn note of warning, do not treat him as a foe but as a friend.

### AN EXPLANATION.

Ingenious Sambo Tells Why It Was Ninety-Six Hot. hotter than Tophet, and Samand his wife Chloe were sitting on

the porch of their cabin fanning away for dear life. "'Deed," panted Chloe, "I reckon dish yer's 'bout as hot as weather kin git. "I spec' so, hency," replied Sambo,

'I heerd a geman say dis mawin' dat hit wuz ninety-six in de shade "Ninety-six wot?" inquired Chloe-"Ninety-six hot, ob cou'se," and Sambo's tones indicated just enough

uncertainty to call forth further ques-"But dat doan' mean nuffin," insisted "Dat ninety-six has got some

more to hit, Sambo.' Sambo scratched his head a moment "De gemman didn't say no mo'," he said, trying to hedge.

"But dar is mo'," she argued woman-Sambo gave the subject two minutes' thought, and his face shone with

an idea in addition to the perspiration, "Cou'se dar is, honey," he said, with an air of superiority. "Dat's what Ise s'pectin'." "An Ise de one to tell you, honey, You know in dese yer games what they

plays, and things like dat, dey talks about gittin' so many outer a possible hundred doan' you?' "Ise heerd sumpin' like dat," she ventured cautiously. "Well den, honey, dish yer is like dat,

Dat ninety six" means dat de hottest outbreak of fire. And the risk of fire | weather dat am possible am a hundred, an' dish yer we'se habbin' is jis fo p'ints less dan de most hottest what kin pos'bly be. Dar now, ain't dat splanification 'nuff fer anybody?" It seemed to be, for Chice farmed herself and accepted it .- The Sun,